

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW BAT FROM TONKIN.

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Among a small collection of mammals lately acquired by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, is a specimen of the genus *Harpiocephalus* from Tonkin, eastern Indo-China, which I am unable to refer to any of the described forms. Mr. G. S. Miller, Jr., in 1907 (Bull. 57, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1907, p. 230), restricted the genus to include the single species *H. harpia* (Temminck) of India and the Malay region. The type locality of Temminck's *Vespertilio harpia* is Java, and through Mr. Miller's kindness I have been able to examine a fine skin and skull from Buitenzorg, obtained in 1909 by the Owen Bryant Expedition to Java. Compared with the Tonkin specimen this is a larger and much more brightly colored bat with the belly nearly gray instead of reddish. In their paper on mammals from Western Java, Messrs. Thomas and Wroughton (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1909, vol. 1, p. 380), record specimens from that island and remark that "the Himalayan form is obviously different by its darker and more chocolate colour. It should bear the name of" *H. lasiurus* (Hodgson), the type of which, from Dajiling, Nepal, is in the British Museum. They add that "Horsfield's *Lasiurus pearsoni*, also from Dajiling, would be a synonym of it." I have been unable to examine this species, but Hodgson describes it as "bright rusty above, sooty below, the hairs tipped with hoary." Apparently it is even larger than the Javan species as Jerdon (Mammals of India, 1874, p. 41) gives the forearm length $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches (57 mm.), though Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera, 1878, p. 282), in an alcoholic female from the Malabar coast found it but 2 inches (51 mm.), and Blandford (Fauna of

Brit. India, Mammals, 1889, p. 325) gives the same, adding that the lower surface of the body is gray in the Indian species. In its reddish under surface and smaller size the Tonkin specimen differs notably from the Indian and the Javan species, while the latter is much the brightest colored above, nearly cinnamon rufous of Ridgway (1886). Intergradation between the Indian and the Tonkin forms may be expected. The description of the latter follows:

***Harpiocephalus rufulus*, sp. nov.**

Type.—Skin and skull No. 14206, M. C. Z., adult male from Lao-kai, Tonkin, collected January 3, 1912.

General Characters.—Smaller than *H. harpia* and *H. lasyurus*; duller red above than the former, the ventral part of the body of the same dull red as the back, not gray.

Description.—Pelage throughout of the cottony texture characteristic of the subfamily; forehead, top of head, and dorsal and ventral surface of the body clothed with long woolly hairs, the extreme bases of which are dark slaty, the middle three-fifths dull whitish or pale "smoke gray" (Ridgway, 1886), tipped with dull red, practically "walnut brown" of Ridgway; upper surface of tibia and interfemoral membrane thinly clad with long hairs of the same walnut brown tint. Chin and upper throat dull white. Forearms covered with short russet hairs.

Skull.—Compared with that of *H. harpia* from Java, the skull is strikingly smaller and more delicate, the interorbital region more markedly cylindrical as viewed from above, and the sagittal crest weaker. The teeth are essentially similar but slightly less massive. The inner upper incisor is in contact with the canine instead of being separated by a very slight space. The minute third upper molar is present on both sides.

Measurements.—No flesh measurements of the type were taken. The forearm measures 44 mm. (49 in the Javan specimen); thumb (bend of carpus to base of claw) 13; third finger, metacarpal 43.5 (48); first phalanx 18 (21); tibia and hind foot 29; foot 11. The figures in parenthesis are from the Javan specimen.

Skull: Condylbasal length 18.5 (19); palatal length 10.2 (11.2); interorbital constriction 5.7 (5.7); lachrymal breadth 7.4 (7.5); zygomatic breadth 13.2 (13.6); mastoid breadth 10.9 (11); upper cheek teeth (back of m^3 to front of canine) 6.4 (6.9); lower cheek teeth (back of m_3 to front of canine) 7.5 (8); point of union of lachrymal ridges to median intermaxillary notch 4.5 (5.4).